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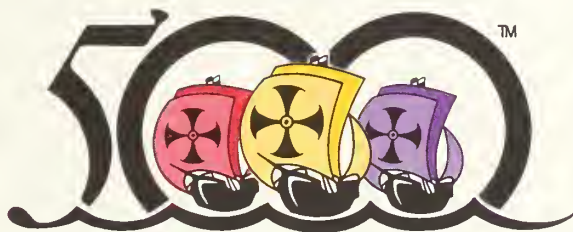
*Celebrating the
Spirit of Discovery
in Massachusetts*

*Quincentennial Dinner
October 9, 1992*

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CELEBRATE DISCOVERY

*Massachusetts Christopher Columbus
Quincentennial Commission*

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CELEBRATE DISCOVERY, INC.

and

Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission

*celebrate the spirit of discovery by honoring Massachusetts Noble Laureates
and the recipient of the first Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Award*

Program October 9, 1992

6:30 P.M.	RECEPTION	
7:30 P.M.	WELCOME	
		<i>Senator Louis Bertonazzi, Chairman, Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Commission</i> <i>Stephen J. Hegarty, President of Massachusetts Hospital Association</i> <i>William E. Callahan, M.D., President of Massachusetts Medical Society</i> <i>Honorable Argeo Paul Cellucci, Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth</i> <i>Honorable William F. Weld, Governor of the Commonwealth</i>
	INVOCATION	
		<i>Reverend Joseph Duffy, S.J., Boston College</i>
7:45 P.M.	DINNER	
8:30 P.M.	PROGRAM	
	Introductions	<i>Senator Louis Bertonazzi</i>
	Introduction to Documentary Video	<i>Elaine Ullian, Chairperson of Celebrate Discovery, Inc.</i>
	Documentary Video	Created and produced by <i>Larry Miller Productions, Inc.</i>
	Introduction of Nobel Laureates	<i>Senator Louis Bertonazzi</i>
	Description of Columbus Quincentennial Award	<i>Senator Louis Bertonazzi</i>
	Presentation of Award	<i>Lt. Governor Argeo Paul Cellucci, Senator Louis Bertonazzi, and Elaine Ullian</i>
	Thank you and Remarks	<i>Raymond C. Kurzweil, Award recipient</i>
	Final Words	<i>Senator Louis Bertonazzi</i>



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

WILLIAM F. WELD
GOVERNOR

ARGEO PAUL CELLUCCI
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

October 9, 1992

Dear Friends,

It is with great pleasure that Lieutenant Governor Cellucci and I welcome you this evening. We gather tonight to honor some distinguished citizens and to culminate the Commonwealth's four-year "spirit of discovery" celebration commemorating the historic voyages of Christopher Columbus.

Our honored guests have proven that the spirit of discovery is alive and well in Massachusetts. Innovations which have benefitted the nation and the world have been made within our borders.

We are proud and privileged to have twenty-nine Nobel laureates residing in our state and teaching at our colleges and universities. They set examples for our young people to search the depths of their potential and seek new frontiers.

Tonight, as we pay tribute to our special guests, let us commit to nourishing and encouraging the spirit of discovery.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bill Weld".

William F. Weld
Governor

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Paul Cellucci".

A. Paul Cellucci
Lieutenant Governor

SENATOR
LOUIS P. BERTONAZZI
Chairman

REPRESENTATIVE
MARIE J. PARENTE
Vice Chairman



Dear Guests,

This weekend the world, the nation, and Massachusetts celebrate and commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus' Voyages of Discovery. The observance has engendered enthusiasm in many corners, criticism in others, and a bemused detachment among others still. But everyone, from the youngest of school children on, knows that "Columbus discovered America," knows the myths and legends surrounding the man, knows he will forever hold a central place in the collective identity of our country, and that celebratory activities are not just inevitable, but fitting and proper.

The Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission was formed eight years ago to mobilize, energize and coordinate statewide activities commemorating the Columbus Quincentenary. Acknowledging the controversy that sometimes surrounds Columbus, the Commission wisely chose to focus on the strong Spirit of Discovery that underlies his historic voyages; stressing that which is good, common to all, and inspirational about the Columbus experience.

We are gathered here tonight to participate in the premier event of the state's Quincentennial program. We are joining together to honor and highlight the significant contributions of all the Nobel Prize winners who live and work in the Commonwealth and to pay tribute to the innovative finalists and winner of the very first Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Award competition. The Award will be presented tonight to an individual whose significant "discovery" has enhanced the quality of life, brought benefit to the Commonwealth, and has demonstrable societal value. It is expected that the Award will be conferred annually hereafter during the Columbus Day weekend.

This is our special way of celebrating the spirit of Columbus and saying "thank you" to those who toil every day, often obscurely, to reach new horizons, to find better ways of being, to not just accept what is, but to strive for something better.

Thank you for joining with us and Celebrating Discovery!

Sincerely,

Senator Louis P. Bertonazzi
Chairman

COLUMBUS
QUINCENTENNIAL
MASSACHUSETTS
1492-1992

The Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Award

1992 Columbus Award Selection Committee

Lynn E. Browne, Deputy Director of Research for Regional Affairs & Advisor to the President,
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

Dr. Joseph A. Cronin, President, Bentley College

Ronald Homer, CEO, Boston Bank of Commerce

Josiah Spaulding, Jr., President and General Manager, The Wang Center for the Performing Arts

John Larkin Thompson, President, Emeritus, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Massachusetts, Inc.

Dr. Christopher T. Walsh, President, Dana Farber Cancer Institute

Award Description and Selection Process

As part of the 500th anniversary celebration of Christopher Columbus' historic voyages, the Massachusetts Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Commission and Celebrate Discovery, Inc. have established a legacy award that honors the young explorer's spirit — the Spirit of Discovery. It also wishes to recognize the Commonwealth of Massachusetts — a place where creativity, innovation and discovery thrive. This Award will assure that the 500th anniversary is appropriately commemorated once the parades and festivities end.

The Massachusetts Columbus Quincentennial Award will be presented annually to an individual or team of individuals who can be credited with a significant innovation or discovery during the five years prior to the award date. To be eligible, the recipient must also have been a Massachusetts resident for at least three years.

Criteria for evaluation is based on the innovation or discovery's uniqueness and lasting value or benefit to the Commonwealth, its global implications, broad societal value and/or potential for replication as a national or international model. It must enhance the quality of life in Massachusetts. Finally, it must be clearly attributable to the nominee(s) and be proven in practice.

Thousands of letters soliciting nominations were distributed to businesses, academic institutions, non-profit organizations and government agencies to encourage broad and diverse participation from all sectors of our population.

This year, three finalists were selected and the winner was chosen from among them. All finalists are being honored with a cash award. The Columbus Quincentennial Award winner will receive a commemorative medal and \$5000.

The Columbus Quincentennial Award has been funded by an endowment made possible through the generosity of the Massachusetts Port Authority. Celebrate Discovery wishes to thank Reed & Barton Inc. of Taunton for the specially cast commemorative medal.

Columbus Quincentennial Award Winner

RAYMOND C. KURZWEIL

The Columbus Quincentennial Award is being presented to Raymond Kurzweil for one of his most recent inventions — the first commercially marketed large vocabulary speech recognition technology — used in many hospitals throughout the country. This voice-activated patient charting system allows medical staff with little or no computer experience to dictate information and generate reports in less than 30 seconds.

Raymond Kurzweil is the principal developer of a number of important technologies that have grown into major commercial markets. In addition to his speech recognition system, Mr. Kurzweil developed technology for the special needs and musical marketplaces: the first print-to-speech reading machine for the blind and the first computer music keyboard capable of accurately reproducing the sounds of orchestral instruments.

Each of his inventions has been unique and its applications have spanned the globe. Reaching beyond the commercial aspects of his products, Mr. Kurzweil has established his own foundation to support the application of technology for the handicapped and to advance the public understanding of the social impact of new technology.

Award Finalists

CRANE & CO., INC.

In the mid-1980s, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury decided to increase the security aspects of high denomination U.S. banknotes due to the growing threat of counterfeiting caused by increasingly more sophisticated developments in color copying technology.

Responding to a Request for Proposal, Crane & Co. was awarded a four-year contract to develop and produce paper for the new banknotes. The specification for the new banknote paper required technical sophistication and quality assurance not yet known in the state-of-the-art paperworking world. Through the teamwork displayed by various departments — manufacturing, engineering, research and development, quality assurance, process control, data processing and administration — this program was a success.

THE NGS KIDS NETWORK

The NGS Kids Network is a major innovation in science education currently used by 250,000 children annually throughout the world. It uses computer and telecommunications technology to engage children in making environmental measurements which they share over a network with each other and participating scientists. There is clear evidence that this type of shared learning results in highly motivated students who can learn important science concepts and develop problem-solving capabilities.

The NGS Kids Network concept, software, curricula, and related research were all developed in Cambridge by The Educational Research Centers (TERC). The team included Candace Julyan, Bob Tinker, Cecilia Lenk and June Foster, with the assistance of numerous Massachusetts employees, consultants, teachers, and schools. It is widely used in Massachusetts schools, throughout the U.S., and in many other countries.

Massachusetts Nobel Laureates

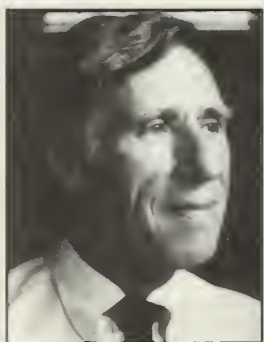
Tonight we are honoring the ultimate spirit of discovery: twenty-nine Nobel Laureates living and working in Massachusetts, whose dedication to a quest for knowledge is both an inspiration and example for us all. They have reached the pinnacle of excellence in their fields and their achievements have been recognized worldwide. As residents of Massachusetts, working at local colleges, universities, and hospitals, they share their knowledge with tomorrow's great explorers, carrying on the long tradition of discovery and innovation.



Baruj Benacerraf

Baruj Benacerraf, M.D., is President and CEO of Dana-Farber, Inc. and Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology, Emeritus, at Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Benacerraf was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1980 for his discoveries of genetically determined structures on the cell's surface that regulate immunological reactions. His scientific work in immunology has been described as "... the epitome of basic research, producing the kind of fundamental new knowledge that seems certain to revolutionize the practice of medicine and touch the lives of patients with afflictions as varied as cancer, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, major organ failure, and massive burns."



Konrad E. Bloch

Konrad E. Bloch is Higgins Professor of Biochemistry, Emeritus, at Harvard University.

Professor Bloch's studies contributed significantly to the understanding of how nutrients are transformed in the body. His 1964 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine recognized his pioneering work on intermediary metabolism in living cells — the building up of complex molecules essential to life from simpler molecules, and the breaking down of other molecules to yield energy. His identification of the metabolic pathway from acetic acid to cholesterol and fatty acids has served as a model for subsequent research on pathways of chemical change from simple to complex molecules in humans.



Nicolaas Bloembergen

Nicolaas Bloembergen is Gerbard Gade University Professor, Emeritus, Department of Physics at Harvard University.

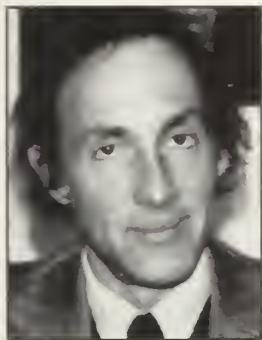
In 1981, Professor Bloembergen was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics jointly with A. L. Schawlow, for their work in the development of laser spectroscopy. He has received the National Medal of Science, the Lorentz Medal of the Royal Dutch Academy of Science, and the Medal of Honor of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.



Joseph Brodsky

Joseph Brodsky has taught at Mount Holyoke College for more than a decade, where he is now Andrew Mellon Professor of Literature.

Known for his lyric talent and independent spirit, Brodsky won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1987. In 1981, he was one of the first recipients of the MacArthur Award. Last year Brodsky was named the fifth poet laureate of the United States by James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress.



Eric Chivian

Eric Chivian, M.D. is Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and Staff Psychiatrist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1980, Dr. Chivian joined three American physicians — Bernard Lown, James Muller, and Herbert Abrams — and three Soviet physicians to form the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), winner of the 1984 UNESCO Peace Education Prize and the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.



Elias J. Corey

Elias J. Corey is Sheldon Emery Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University.

Professor Corey has been “instrumental in developing logical methods to help chemists find the winning line of play for synthesizing complex organic molecules.” He was awarded the 1990 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his contributions to synthetic organic chemistry; most specifically noted was his strictly logical approach to complex syntheses. His work “opened the way to the development of a plethora of new and extremely valuable drugs.”



Allan M. Cormack

Allan M. Cormack is University Professor, Department of Physics and Astronomy, at Tufts University.

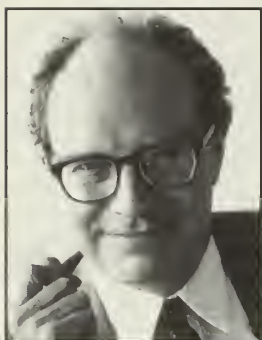
Professor Cormack won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his contributions to “the invention of the x-ray diagnostic technique computerized axial tomography.” Computer-assisted tomography (CAT) has become a valuable addition to medical diagnostic techniques.



Jerome I. Friedman

*Jerome I. Friedman is
Institute Professor of the
Department of Physics at
the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.*

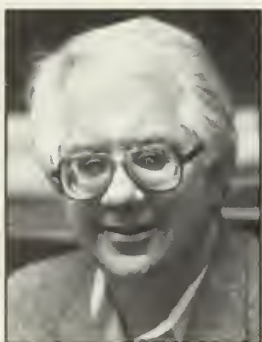
In 1990 Friedman jointly won the Nobel Prize in Physics with Professors Henry W. Kendall and Richard Taylor “for their pioneering investigations concerning deep inelastic scattering of electrons on protons and bound neutrons, which have been of essential importance for the development of the quark model in particle physics.”



Walter Gilbert

*Walter Gilbert is Carl
M. Loeb University
Professor and Chair
of the Department of
Cellular and
Developmental Biology
at Harvard University.*

Professor Gilbert was awarded the 1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry “for his work on determination of the sequence of bases in DNA by a method applicable to single- and double-stranded DNA.”



Sheldon L. Glashow

*Sheldon Glashow is the
Higgins Professor of
Physics and Mellon
Professor of the Sciences
at Harvard University.*

Professor Glashow was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979. The prize was given jointly to three individuals for their individual contributions to the unified theory of the weak and electromagnetic forces.



Dudley R. Herschbach

*Dudley R. Herschbach
is Frank B. Baird, Jr.
Professor of Science at
Harvard University.*

Professor Herschbach shared the 1986 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for research that provided a “much more detailed understanding of how chemical reactions take place.” The process he discovered can be used to study all types of chemical reactions in a very different way that has led to a more detailed understanding of reaction dynamics.



David H. Hubel

*David H. Hubel is
John Franklin Enders
University Professor,
Department of
Neurobiology, Harvard
Medical School.*

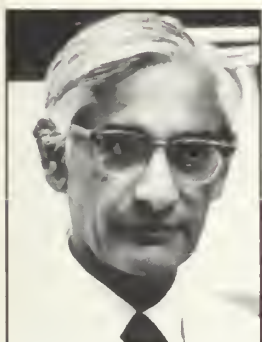
Professor Hubel won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1981 for his work on "information processing in the visual system." With his fellow laureate, Torsten Wiesel, he discovered that "each neuron in the visual system responds best to a particular stimulus and that a complicated arrangement of cells operates to make vision work."



Henry W. Kendall

*Henry W. Kendall is
J.A. Stratton Professor
of Physics at the
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology.*

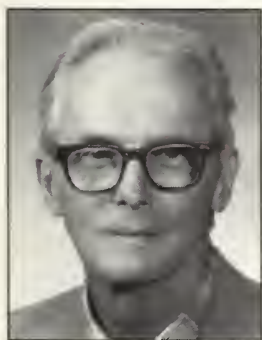
Professor Kendall jointly won the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics with Jerome Friedman and Richard Taylor for their "breakthrough in our understanding of matter . . . their pioneering investigations concerning deep elastic scatterings of electrons on protons which have been of essential importance for the development of the quark model in particle physics."



Har Gobind Khorana

*Har Gobind Khorana is
Alfred P. Sloan Professor
of Biology and
Chemistry, Emeritus,
at the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.*

In 1968 Professor Khorana won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work in genetics. "He succeeded first in synthesizing polynucleotides and extended Nirenberg's nitrocellulose binding technique by testing each of the 64 possible ribonucleotides. This work was followed by other proofs of parts of the genetic code."



William N. Lipscomb

*William N. Lipscomb
is Abbott and James
Lawrence Professor of
Chemistry, Emeritus,
at Harvard University.*

Professor Lipscomb's research has focused on the relationship between geometrical and electronic structures of molecules and their function. He won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1976 for contributions to chemical bonding, with special reference to the boron hydrides as electron deficient molecules.



Bernard Lown

Bernard Lown, M.D., is Professor of Cardiology, Emeritus, at the Harvard School of Public Health, and Senior Physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

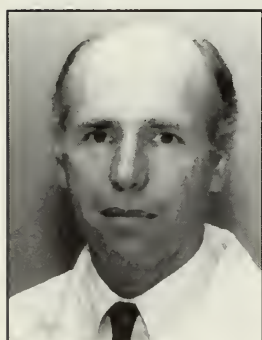
Dr. Lown has been instrumental in involving physicians worldwide in working for the prevention of nuclear war. In 1985, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its "considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare." Dr. Lown and three other physicians accepted the award on behalf of IPPNW.



Franco Modigliani

Franco Modigliani is Institute Professor, Emeritus, at the Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

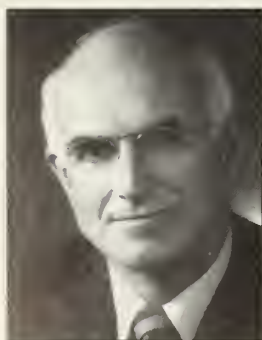
Professor Modigliani was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Science in 1985 for two major theories. The first, on personal finance, stated that "persons save when their income is highest, to allow for financial security throughout life." The second, on corporate finance, theorized that "a company's market value was not altered by the distribution of shares or bonds in its balance sheet."



James E. Muller

James E. Muller, M.D., is Chief of the Cardiovascular Division, New England Deaconess Hospital and Associate Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School.

In 1985, Dr. Muller and three other physicians accepted the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). The IPPNW received the award for its "considerable service to mankind by spreading authoritative information and by creating an awareness of the catastrophic consequences of atomic warfare."



Joseph E. Murray

Joseph E. Murray, M.D., is Professor of Surgery, Emeritus, at Harvard Medical School, and Chief of Plastic Surgery, Emeritus, at Brigham & Women's Hospital and Children's Hospital Medical Center.

Dr. Murray was awarded the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for work that "proved to a doubting world that it was possible to transplant organs to save the lives of dying patients." He was the first to perform kidney transplants.



Edward M. Purcell

*Edward M. Purcell is
the Gerbhard Gade
University Professor,
Emeritus, of the
Department of Physics
at Harvard University.*

In 1952, Professor Purcell shared the Nobel Prize in Physics for “development of new methods of nuclear magnetic precision measurement and discoveries in connection therewith.” He independently discovered a method of measuring nuclear magnetism with radio waves, without affecting the structure being examined.



Norman F. Ramsey

*Norman Ramsey is
Higgins Professor of
Physics at Harvard
University.*

Professor Ramsey was awarded the 1989 Nobel Prize in Physics “for inventing a method for measuring time on which the current standard of time is measured.” The research lead to the development of a hydrogen maser and to the cesium atomic clock used to define the second of time.



Paul A. Samuelson

*Paul A. Samuelson is
Institute Professor,
Emeritus, of the
Department of
Economics at the
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology.*

Professor Samuelson was awarded the 1970 Nobel Prize in Economic Science for his work in the development of static and dynamic economic theory and his contribution to raising the level of analysis in economic science.



Robert M. Solow

*Robert M. Solow is
Institute Professor of
the Department of
Economics at the
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology.*

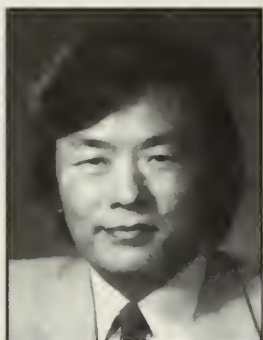
Professor Solow was awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize in Economic Science for “his contributions to the theory of economic growth.” His pioneering work in measuring the effect of technological change on economic growth resulted in the development of a mathematical model which demonstrated the dependence of long-term growth on technological advancement. This directly opposed the theory that the accumulation of capital was the most important factor in economic growth.



Samuel C. C. Ting

Samuel C.C. Ting is the Thomas Dudley Cabot Institute Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Ting was awarded the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physics for the “discovery of a subatomic particle three times heavier than the proton with a life span 10,000 times longer than can be predicted by prior discoveries.” Ting called the particle “J” after the physical symbol for angular momentum.



Susumu Tonegawa

Susumu Tonegawa is Professor of Biology and Investigator at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Professor Tonegawa was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1987 for his discovery of “the genetic principle for generation of antibody diversity.” His research solved the “puzzle presented by the very large number of antibodies that resulted in the human body in response to varying conditions, from a limited number of genes. Tonegawa showed that the body’s immune system cells could reorganize the genes in response to an attack by a hostile organism to produce an antibody with a unique structure that could selectively attack the invasive condition.”



Thomas H. Weller

Thomas H. Weller, M.D., is Richard Pearson Strong Professor of Tropical Public Health, Emeritus, at the Harvard School of Public Health.

Dr. Weller shared the 1954 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for the “discovery of the ability of the poliomyelitis virus to grow in cultures of different tissues.” His work led to the development of a successful polio vaccine.



Elie Wiesel

Elie Wiesel is Andrew W. Mellon Professor in the Humanities at Boston University, where he also holds the title of University Professor. He is a member of the Faculty in the Department of Religion, as well as the Department of Philosophy.

Professor Wiesel has worked on behalf of oppressed people for much of his life. His efforts as “a messenger to mankind: his message is one of peace, atonement, and human dignity,” earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1986.

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who have helped make this event possible:*



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John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Massachusetts Convention Center Authority

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

The Office of the Governor of the Commonwealth

WCVB-TV

and



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*Massachusetts Christopher Columbus
Quincentennial Commission*